er see I must talk plainly to every man, as a servint of Christ, if there is a man in this congregation that has gotten his living by steeling, from the most valof Christ, if there is a man in the congregation that has gotten his living by itealing, from the most values form of stealing up to the most respectable, general form of stealing up to the most respectable, general form of stealing up to the most respectable, general form of the world or in the eye of God; any who make catering to just or passion their means of livelihood; if there is any who have stood upon these beards, not to instruct, but simply to anuse or degrade their fellowmen; actors, managers, or any others, give me your hand—you are my brother! It is the blood of Christ had—you are my brother! It is the blood of Christ that makes you and me related, which is more precious than the blood of your father or my father. My soul goes out for you, and I long to bring you to me that you may know how Christ feels for you. Oh! wandering sheep, but not yet lost. Christ calls to you by my voice. He son's me here to say tw some man who is on the point of decision, but who thinks it is of no use to try to be good any longer—drink, perhap, may be taking you down; or your passions are dragging you down, and you don't know how to resist he insidious pleasures which surround you; or your companiers are taking you down, and nobody cares for you—nobody praysfor you or gives you instruction. I see their some man who does—I care for you; not out of my own mature, but because the spirit of my Maeler makes me that care for you; soulis; He sent me to tell you that Ho—glorious as He is—that He came for you, he longs for you; and there shall not be one man who makes one faint motion toward a betleves you, he longs for you; and there shall no be one man who makes one faint motion toward a bet er life that He will not stand ready to receive, and He shall send forth the angels, saying unto them, Teke care of that wan, and hold him up lest at any

"time he dash his foot against a stone."

You have only to want life to become a Christian, and new do you want to know how much you must want? I am going to read you a request for prayer, and I don't do it to disturb any man's opinions, but I expect to carry with me the sympathies of every man in this coegregation.

"A wasan-a member of the Methodic Church—who, through

"A wearanter member of the Methodist Church—who, throug much suffering and peril, even of life, has just succeeded in ma-ing her escape from Southern Siavery, desires to offer up thank to God for His goodness in bring her safely to this city, at to sakh the prayers of Christians that she may escape to idle of the man-hunters, and be guided safely to a land of fre-"ISABELLA X WHITE.

I took pains to ascertain whether this was a genn

I took pairs to ascertain whether this was a gent ine case before I came in here, and a gentleman, whose word is as good as gold to me, assured me it was a true and genuine case.

Now, I want to know if there is a man in this congregation who desires to get rid of his sins as much a this peor woman did to get rid of his sins as much a was willing to put her life in her hand, and for days to be smothered, without food, without drink—smothered because alle was convoyed as bales and boxes of goods are—to show her love of liberty. And there was once a little negro boy seen coming up from the wharf in this city, who had lain in the bottom of a schooner which came from one of those Southern ports till the frost had bitten his feet; and thus hungry, nearly starved, with his poor frost bitten feet, he was making his way upon the shore, when he was seen by some one who had an idea of his position, and who gave him a loaf of bread. Thea that boy might be seen going along, scarcely able to walk for his frost bitten feet, devouring his loaf of bread almost ravenously like a woif, se nearly starved was he. Oh! what a testimeny of how much he wanted to escape from in ndage.

Is there a slave in this congregation? A slave to

Is there a slave in this congregation? A slave to Satan or their own passions? Is there any who wants to escaye as much as this poor woman did? Who strikes for liberty in Jesus Christ? Who desires to say to-day, not about one habit, but of all bad habits, "I desire to reform !" It is easter to reform all at once than it is to reform one thing at a time. If a man wishes to wash a spot, big as a penny, clean on a dirty hand, he will find it much easier to wash the whole hand than that one spot. It is like a man who wants to be taken out from a burning building, but who should say to those about to take him out, "Now, don't take me out too suddenly; take me down first to a room where it is not quite so het as it is here; and then to another room, where there is still less heat, and so take me out gradually." Why, the man would be a cinder before you got him out! A man who wants to reform should reform perpendicularly! If you want to quit drinking, become a Christian! If you want to quit drinking, become a Christian! If you want to be an honest man, go to God and take upon you the highest bond of inspiration and truth! A man who tries to reform without the help of God is like the man who tries to breathe without air. Now, is there any man here who weeks for reform? there is hope for you; there is prayer for you; and better than that, there is God for you—there is Christ for you! I hope and desire that in consequence of these remarks, some man who has been beauts in sin may be converted. Who shall it be? Shall it be you? Some of you whose friends have been laboring for you, shall it act be you? If it shall be any of you who are here to-day, I may never see you again in the flesh, but, brother, you and I will blee God hereafter in heavealy places.

Now, let us not forget this woman—let us not forget he in our prayers; and I will close these remarks by acking you to unite with me in the final prayer.

Mr. Beccher then offered prayer, in which he did Is there a slave in this congregation? A slave to

Mr. Beecher then offered prayer, in which he did not forget the case of the slave of whom he had spoken After the singing of a hymn, the benediction was pronounced, and the great audience dismissed.

We are asked by the friends of Miss Harriett Olney a young woman who has spoken at several of the prayer meet-ings in this city, to say that the crithet "Screeching Harry," ap-plied to her, is a designation by which she has never been known smoog her acquaintances, but which has been given her altogethor gratuitously; and that not only discourtesy, but injustice, wil with her unme.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER.

HOW THE "UNLEAVENED BREAD" IS PREPARED AND EATEN.

There are thirty thousand Jews in the City of New-York and the immediate vicinity, all of whom are at the present time engaged in appropriate preparations for the celebration of their most solemn festival, the l'assover. All who are conversant with the history of the chosen people are aware that the Passover is a feast instituted to commemorate the providential sparing of the Hebrews during the time of their bondage in Egypt when God smote all the first-born of the idolatrous Egyptians, but passed over the dwellings of the Israelites, whose doors were sprinkled with the

blood of the Paschal Lamb. The feast of unleavened bread, which is annually observed in remembrance of this event, begins on the fifteenth day of the mouth Nisan, which is the first of the Jewish year. This month answers to the latter part of our March and the beginning of April, and begins this year on March 16. The feast continues for seven days, beginning on March 30, and ending April 6, and is the most holy festival acknowledged by the Jewish church: its strict observance is obligatory, and is most scrupulously adhered to by every believer in Judaism, no matter what his language or abiding place, and it is respected even by those who pay little regard to the other requirements of the church. During this seven days perfect abstinence from all bread, save the unleavened bread, and from all malt beverages and spirituous liquors, save wine under certain restric-tions, is imposed. The thousands of Germans who prefer this faith, and who are thus cut off from their larger beer for a time, perhaps feel the deprivation the keenest of all.

Bitter herbs are also esten during the holy week to remind the Israelite descendants of the sufferings of their ascient people when, theing from the Egyptian masters, they were compelled to eat the bitter herb

by the way side. The importance of the Passover to the Hebrew nation may be argued from the subjoined list of histor ico-religious events that occurred during that season which list is extracted from one of their books prayer, which is read at the devotional exercises at

ndant on the inauguration of the feast, the first day of the seven:

of the seven:

"The inhalitants of Sodom provoked God to anger, and [they were commond with fire, on the Passover.

"Let was delivered, who baked noisewood cakes for the angols, on the Passover.

Then clott asseep the land of Moph and Noph, when they sides pass through on the Passover.

"O Let "too didst would the head of the first-born, on the mist of the observation of the Passover.

"O O'mispotent! yet didst toon pass over thy first-born son, flarnel; being marked with the slood of the securice of the Passover.

ret.
"Not suffering the destroyer to enter my doors on the Passover." The strong and fortified city was suffered at the season of the Passaver.

Midden was desired by the sake of barley bread like the effecting of an onez of barley, on the Passaver.

The might

effecting of an once of barrey on the base of tarrey bread like the effecting of an once of barrey, on the Passover.

"The minety men of Ful and Lud were destroyed with a surning conductarion on the Passover.

"The king abode yet in Nob this day, till the time of the Pass The pains of the hand which wrote the destruction of the underlow of the Emptre of Babylon, on the Passaver.

Even at the time when the watch was set, and the table

Soundariou of the EmpaEven at the time when the water was
Even at the time when the water was
propared on the Passever.
Propared on the Passever.
Saldet three cause to be agreete Preserver.
"The sworn aremy (Hamsu) didet those cause to be smooth on a gallows of sifty outlife high, on the Passaver.

the Passiver.

"Think hand will then he exteriors, and the right hand "Think hand will then he received as associated the festival of the

sidorer.
"And ye shall say, this is the ascrifice of the Passwer." ish family thoroughly close and purify their bears from attic to besement. The word "unleavened" originally signified pure, uncorrupted, and the suleavened bread is typical of purity. Accordingly, every possible effort is made to have the house and all it contains perfectly free from even tue suspicion of uncleanness. Every domestic utenail that has been used in the preparation or serving of food is put away and its place supplied by another one, and the things laid aside may not be used again till the next years festival. Most exactly and scrupulously is this law observed with reference to all the articles, both of the kitchen and the dining-room, that come is contact with

the preparation of the unleavened bread lest any substance other than the lawful element should designedly or accidentally be introduced. The only permitted ingredients are wheaten flour and water; no particle of salt or other flavoring matter being used. Should there, by any carelessness or negligence, be any portion of Gentile bread, or any dust or greasy matter so in corporated with the mass of dough that it cannot be at onee wholly removed, the whole quantity is laid aside for other uses. In order to secure the grain and bread from adulteration, and consequent defilement, it s watched, by persons appointed to that office, from the harvest field to the baker's oven.

The growing wheat, when ready for the respec visited by this Committee while it is yet standing in the field; they watch it while it is cut and thrashed on a clean thrashing floor with dails or with a machine which is used for no other grain; they gather up the wheat in new bags, see that is ground in a mill with new or exclusive machinery, and then gather the flour

into new sacks for removal to the bakeries.

It is not absolutely necessary that the hands that prepare the dough should be those of the faithful, for the touch of a Gentile does not defile the sacred bread and in this and other large cities, where many thousand pounds are required, the Christian bakers generally prepare and bake it. This is done, however, only under the superintending vigilance of an attendant Israelite, whose duty it is to see that the flour he pro vides is all accounted for, and to guard against the pos sible intrusion of improper substances. To this end he is constantly in attendance. He weighs the flour, satisfies himself of the purity of the water, and sees that the amount of bread rendered corresponds to the quan tity of flour provided.

In all the large bakeries of the cities the laborious duty of knesding and thoroughly mixing and incorporating the various ingredients is all performed by ma chinery. The Jewish bread is prepared in the same manner, and with the same machines: but every part of the mechanism that comes into actual contact the dough, and which has been previously used in preparing the "leaven of the Phariseos," is removed, and new corresponding portions substituted; so that the Geding-webs, rollers, cutters, kneading apparatus, &c. of every machine belongs to the Israelites; but the same steam engine may drive the machine, and the same running-gear will suffice for the holy bread, that are used for the every-day work of the not-so-particu

The bread is not made into loaves, but into large thin cakes, resembling, more than anything else, exaggerated sea-biscuits. Each cake is about the size of an ordinary breakfast plate, and is about an eighth of an inch thick. This is the ordinary unleavened bread for common use at any time during the week of the Passover. The same dough is also made into other cakes of the same diameter, but of double the thick ness, which are baked much browner, and are marked with a knife before being baked, some with one, some with two, and some with three slashes about an inch or two long. These are considered more holy than the rest, and are to be eaten on the first, second and third days of the Passover, respectively.

So necessary is it deemed that every one of the Jewish faith should be supplied with an abundance of the bread during the holy season, that private individuals and some of the benevolent societies contribute large sums of money to purchase quantities of it for gratuitous dis tribution among those who are not able to pay for it. Colporteurs or missionaries go about among the poe Hebrews, furnishing the needy with unleavened bread, in like manner as similar persons of the Christian faith go about seeking and supplying those who have not the Bible. About 5,000 barrels of flour are made into Passever bread in the City of New-York; it is generally sold for eight cents per pound, but this year the price is but six cents, when a considerable quantity is re-

quired. On the first two days and on the last two days of the Passover no work is done, but the rest of the week the Israelites attend to their affairs as usual.

The ceremonies observed in every Jewish household en the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread are interesting and impressive. As far as possible, all the members of a family assemble in one house; the table is laid with the unleavened bread, the bitter herbs, &c. and when the household is gathered, and all seated about the table, the head of the family rises, and, touching

the dish of bread, says:

"Lo! this is as the bread of affliction, which our ancestors ate in the land of Entypt; let all those who are hungry enter, and eat thereof; and all who are necessitous come, and colebrate the Passover. At present we celebrate it here, but the next year we hope to celebrate "in the land of farsei. This year we are servants here, but next year we hope to be freemen in the land of larael.

in all said he he, who attictly preserveth his promise unto racel; hieseel be the most Holy, who premeditated the end of a captivity, that he might perform what he had promised to our liker Abraham, between the parts; as is said; And he said unto braham, know for certain, that thy seed shall be strangers in and that is not theirs, and shall serve them, and they shall afflict me four hundred years. And also that nation whom they shall street, will I judge; and they shall sfleetward go forth with great betance."

A cup of wine is then lifted by the oldest of the assem blage, who repeats a long discourse commemorative

of the deliverance from Egypt. A cake from the dish is then shown to the company and the following explanation is given:

and the following explanation is given:

"These unleavened cakes, wherefore do we est them? Because there was not sufficient time for the dough of our succestors to leaven before the Holy Supreme King of kings—blessed is he!—

speared unto them, and redeemed them, axis said, And they baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought forth out of Egypt; for it was not leavened, because they were tarust out of Egypt, and could not tarry, neither had they made any provision for themselves."

The bitter herb is then exhibited by the same per-

son, who explains its significance thus:

son, who explains its significance thus:

"This bitter herb, wherefore do we est it? Because the Egyptians embittered the lives of our ancestors in Egypt; as said, And they embittered their lives with cross bondare, in mortar and brick, and in all manner of labor in the field; all their labor was imported upon them with rigor.

"It therefore is incumbent on every Israelite, in every generation, to look upon himself as if he had actually gone forth from Egypt; as is said. And thou shalt declare unto thy son, in that day, saying. This is done because of that which the Etornial did nor me, when I came forth from Egypt. It was not our ancestors only, that the most Holy, bleased be he! redeemed from Egypt, but no slace did he redeeme with them; as is add, And he brought us from thence, that he might bring us in, to give us the land which he awore unto our fathers.

A lengthy prayer to the fitness laborate for the

A lengthy prayer to the Great Jehovah, for his favors to the chosen people, is then said, and the religious exercises close for the time.

On the next and subsequent nights prayers are said and discourses explanatory made, and the Synagogues are not closed during the week.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

The Rev. Miles Bronson, a missionary recently fro n Assir, in British India, preached yesterday morning in the Bedford street Baptist Church, in behalf of the mission cause in India. Mr. Bronson spoke from an experience of 21 years of service in India. He gave a graphic picture of the trials and difficulties which the pioneer missionaries had to excounter, in penetrating into the heart of an uncivilized country, to settle down among the natives, solitary and alone, and toil away patiently and unassisted for years to acquire the lan cuage. And when the means of communicating the Word of God were at length acquired, and the missionary went about his work of imparting knowledge of the true God, the Hindees would tell him " We have "cur ows God; he is is better than yours, and we have our own Bibis that claims an antiquity far beyond

yours." Tak to them of a T unity, and they reply: Oh, you, we have a Trighty ton; the Creater, the Preserver, and the Destroyer. Speak to them of the atonomini and they will reply to at they have many atonements. They think that if they feed the hungry, clothe the naked plant trees to shelter the traveller from the heat, or dir we'll to slake his thirst, have cone all that will be required to entitle them when they die to be born into a higher state. If they go on doing good they will ascent from state to state, until at length they will reach the state of ineffable bliss, from wheree they came, and be absorbed into the Deity. They illustrate their faith thus: "See yonder vessel floating on the Gauges. The water within it b for a time separated from the parent stream; but bresk that vessel, and its contents return to their source -so it is with man." The greatest obstacle which the Missionary had to encounter in India is caste. He cannot enter a Hindoo's dwelling without carrying pollution with him, and those of the natives who embrace Christianity are sure to become outcasts among their own people, reviled and scoffed at by father and mother, sister and brother, wife and children. The speaker feared that if the profession of Christianity entailed upon the people of this country the same social, civil and pecuniary sacrifices that it does upon the Hindoos, the work of conversion would progress but very slowly. In Burmah they do not encounter these drawbacks, and the work goes bravely on. In Assam they had three missionary stations, and three little churches formed and a large portion of the New Testament, together with many good books, had been translated. But the work was sadly hindered by the reduction in the number of missionaries. Eight years ago they had eight missionary families in Assam, but one after another have died, until now there is only one left; and of thirteen native missionaries there are only two, beside four colporteurs. It has now come to thi point. Either reenforcements must be sent out, or else the results of twenty years' labor are lost. This Mr. Bronson thought Christians would not stand by and permit. He felt assured that the Lord would raise up friends to help on his cause in India. In regard to the mutiny, the preacher said that the originators of it are unknown. The signal for the uprising of the people was a little cake. A messenger with twelve little cakes appeared at a village, and every one who took a cake pledged himself by that act not only to fight himself, but to make and distribute twelve other cakes, the recipients of which would do likewise. In this way the signal fires of rebellion were lighted throughout India. Mr. Bronson believed that the mutiny originsted in British misrule, but he thought that it would result beneficially. The Government had herotofore ostered caste; only a man of high caste could enter the army or be eligible to any office under Government. In this way the middle and lower castes were excluded from all places of trust and of honor. While professing to be Christian, too, the Government frowned upon all attempts to proselytize the natives. A few years ago a Sepoy at Meerut embraced Christianity, and the Government, fearing that his conversion would lead to disaffection and mutiny among the other Sepoys, dismissed him in disgrace. As if in judgment upon that infamous act, the mutiny made its first appearance in that very place. In Assam letters from Nena Sahib and other leaders were intercepted in the Post-Office, and it was discovered that in days Assam would revolt. There was not a soldier in the province. The Europeans at once sent off to Calcutta for assistance, but the Government sent up only a emall steamer mounting two guns and carrying one bundred seamen. The young King of Assam was arrested and taken to Calcutta, and the outbreak in the Province suppressed. Affairs, however, were in a very unsettled condition there. During the revolt twelve £70,000 worth of missionary property been destroyed. Since the disbanding of the Sepoy regiments the Goverament has been filling them up from the inferior castes, and thus a great step in the way of the overthrow of caste altogether had, he thought, been made He feared that in the future, the Government, on ac count of the horrible atrocities committed by the Sepoys, would rule the country with a rod of iron. He hoped for the overthrow of caste, as that would enable the missionaries to prosecute their labors more advantageously to the people. In conclusion, Mr. Bronso argued the necessity of immediate action for the resuscitation of the missionary work in India.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTIC CAL SOCIETY.

The Society met in the lecture room of the New-York University on Thursday evening, Mr. Archibald Russell in the clair.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes, Mr. John Jay, Chairman of the Section on Agriculture, read a lengthy but very interesting paper on Agricu

At the conclusion Mr. Jay was greated with

Mr. Folsom, late Minister to the Hague, offered a series of resolutions setting forth that the agricultural interest in the United States rendered it a matter of national importance that the agricultural schedule for the census of 1800 should be made as complete as possible, with the view of marking accurately its pro-grees, its capabilities, and the profits of agricultural labor, and with a further view of discovering where labor, and with a further view of discovering where and to what extent the arable soil of the country was deteriorating in fertility under existing modes of cultivating. The resolutions recommended that the Agricultural Section be instructed to invite suggestions from gentlemen throughout the Union in regard to the topics that should be embraced in the schedule for the part cenus.

Several gentlemen spoke upon the subject, and the Several gettennen spock upon the short-state and resolutions being put to the Society were adopted.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman of the Section on Agriculture, after which the Society adjourned.

THE DEFALCATION IN THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

After a period of inactivity, extending over five weeks, the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. GENET presiding, resumed the inquiry into the case of Smith, the defaulting clerk in the Controller's Office

Mr. FLAGG appeared, and made the following state-

In the case of Terrence Farley, an examination has been made of four contracts, viz: Regulating, &c., Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street to Sixty et.

Regulating, &c., Sixth avenue the ring sixth and Serenth street.

Regulating, &c., Fifty fifth street and Sixth and Serenth Regulating, &c., Fifty sixth start and Fourth and Fifth

On the Sixth avenue a payment was made Oct. 20. 18.7. of \$3,87. 63, when he was only entitled to \$1,677. 63, being an overpayment of \$2,869. On being called on, Mr. Parley proposed to estile the same when the final certificate of the Surveyor was made. Within a few days, the certificate has been furnished.

The total amount of work covered by the final certificate of the Surveyor was made.

The total amount of work covered by the final certificate of the Surveyor is 18.500 p.

The total amount pain.

By these operations it will be seen that the contractor, instead of leaving in the hands of the Corporation a reserve of 30 per cent, has realized at the time within about \$0 of the whole amount of work done, when the interest chargeable to the time of the confirmation of the assessment, will amount to several hardred dollars.

On NiOs and

lucdred dollars.
On Fifty-sixth street, one payment was made October 16, 1867, of \$8,437,77, being the total amount of On Fifty-sixth street, one payment was made Ortober 16, 18.77, of \$8, 237.77, being the total amount of the certificate furnished, when Mr. Farley would have been entitled to only 70 per cent, equal to \$5,038.77; and a receipt was given for the 70 per cent, but on being called on he has receipted for the total payment. This work is still going on.

A payment was made, Oct. 2, 257.57 \$1,196.10, to Mr. Farley, on Fifty fifth etreet. This included \$2,077.30 charged for regulating the intersections of different streets not included in his contracts, but which was done, as the contractor alleges, by the di-

which was dore, as the contractor alleges, by the di-rection of Joseph S. Taylor, and afterward by Mr. Devin. Mr. Furley was their fire called on by the Controller to receipt on the rentract for the amount thus paid to him on these intersections. This he has

drie.

This makes the whole payment on Fifty-fifth street.
\$5,518.39, whereas the certificates of D. Ewen for the whole amount of work done is only \$4,200, leaving a balance of \$1,148.39.

On the contract with Mr. Farley for regulating Fifth avenue from Forty-slight to Sixty-first streets, it appears by the certificate of the Surveyor on the work, that there is a balance due Mr. Farley, after deducting the payments made, of \$3,711.51. It thus appears that on the four contracts referred to, sol-

will a adding the irregular payment; on some of thom, while adding the tree be made on Mr. Parley's jobsely to sein-intent can be made on Mr. Parley's jobsely to sements of work airsoly done.

Revelating Puly second street. Night to Revent are a Conding Puly second street. Right to Revent accompany to the Conding Puly second street. C. C. Fillis, Course in the conding Puly second street.

On the 3d December, 1856, a contract was made by On the 3d December, 18-5, a contract was made by Boseph S. Taylor, then Street Commissioner with Owar Terior, to regulate, curb, grade and flag Fifty-seventh street. Eighth to Eleventh avenue, by him assigned to Charles Devlin, and by him assigned to Curistical et C. Ellis, who assigned the same to the Bowery Bark. Soon after the Bowery Bark west into the halos Bark. Soon after the Bowery Bank went into was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, application was made of John A. Stewast as Receiver, and the Receiver as for a payment on this contract. Before making this payment the Controller had the work examined by Daniel Ewen, who reported that the measurem John T. Dedge, the surveyor on the job, in thr ificates made by him, were not essentially different

from the neasurements made by himself

The total amount of work dose, as shewn by Mr Less 30 per cent.

On the 4th of December, 1857, a payment was made

On the 4th of December, 1857, a psyment was made to Mr. Stewart of \$7,000 in assessment bonds, leaving as was supposed at that time the sum of \$1,180 of the 70 per cent, or \$8,972 of the whole amount of work done. After this payment was made to Mr. Stewart, it was discovered that the sum of \$3,993 66 had been paid to Mr. Ellis, Oct. 9, 1857.

In this case Mr. Ellis received bonds to the amount of \$3,300, which, as he says, were intended as an advance on his contract on Fifty-seventh street. No receipt, however, was taken from him at the time, and Mr. Smith, instead of charging the bonds to the contract on Fifty-seventh street, made the following entry on his book, viz: his book, viz: C. C. Ellis, Seventy eighth street Third and Fifth avenu

bond....

The charge in this form would not be posted to the contract of Mr. Ellis on Fifty, eventh street, and when Mr. Ellis and the Receiver of the Bowery Bank came to Mr. Ellis and the received the lowery bank and the the Controller's office to make a settlement under the assignment, the books appeared as if nothing had been paid on this job. On the computation made up from the Surveyor's return, the Controller decided to pay only \$7,000, which was fifty per centon the whole amount of work done, and thus the account stood until

the examination showed the issue of bonds to Mr. Ellis on Seventy-eighth street, where he had been fully

paid.
Mr. Et us was then called, and anys he has given a Mr. Fills was then called, and any ane has given receipt for the bonds on Fifty-seventh street, and he says Mr. Smith did wrong in charging these bonds to the job on Seventy-eighth street. At the same date of these bonds a check was given to Mr. Ellis for \$600.00. It has his indorsement on the back, and yet he declares that the avails were not received by him; but, as he does not explain who had the money, he will be required to pay the amount of the check in the will be required to pay the amount of the check in the settlement of his account on Fifty-seventh street, which is sufficient, after paying the sum due on the

which is sufficient, after paying the sum due on the assignment.

This case most strikingly illustrates the object which Smith and his associates had in charging to fictitious or paid up jobs checks and bonds which had been issued on jobs actually in progress. Thus, if this \$3,993.60 payable on Fifty-seventh street and charged to Seventy-eighth street had not been discovered, the account of Mr. Ellis with the Bowery Bank would have been paid, with a loss to the City and a gain to the recipients of the bonds and check of \$3,993.66.

The Committee adjourned for one week.

The Committee adjourned for one week.

CITY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION. The regular meeting of this Association for March was held on Saturday evening, President Satura in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted. The By-Laws were amended so as to abolish the system of yearly dues, making the only charge for membership hereafter an initiation fee of \$1. The time of holding regular meetings was charged from that had Saturday and ular meetings was changed from the last Saturday to the last Wedresday of each mouth; the hour of meet-ing hereafter to be to clock instead of 7 p. m., at the Hall of the Board of Education. The interest on

Hall of the Board of Education. The interest on moneys now in the Treasury will meet the incidental expenses of the Association, which now has 75 members, and ought to be one of the most useful and influential organizations in our city. An effort will be made to interest the 1,200 teachers connected with the Public Schools in the future, mostlings of the Associations. Schools in the future meetings of the Associa-Messrs. Dunshee, Faulke and Mather were appointed on Literary Exercises, and Mr. H. L. Scuart was appointed Essayist for the next meeting. Sub-ject: "Our City School System as it is and as it

FIRES.

FIRES IN BROOKLY? About S e'clock on Saturiay night two houses East Now-York, occupied by families named Fitzger-ald and Moore, were destroyed by fire, together with their contents. The loss amounts to about \$2 000. In-sured in the Montauk Co., Brooklyn. An alarm, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a bed at No. 111 Gold street.

CITY ITEMS.

The address before the Historical Society this evening is by the Hon. William C. Alexander, of New-

AMUSEMENTS.—The theaters have for the past few weeks done a capital business, and the managers feel

Laure Keene's Theater -" The Elves" was revived on Saturday night, with Miss Keene as the heroine of the piece. This play, it will be remembered, was played for many weeks last season, to the great delight of the patrons of that house. It is one of the most carefully gotten-up plays, with respect to scenery and costumes, that has ever been performed in this city. The dresses are lavishly elegant, the scenes all good, and the last one is most brilliantly beautiful. Mr. Jefferson, Miss Manners, and Mr. Wheatleigh enact the principal characters. A new drams, entitled "The Poor Strollers," is announced for the first time topight.

Burton's Theater, -The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Davenport closes this week. To-night is given "The Mormons, and the last new farce, "The Happy Family." The Brothers Hutchinson, who do something wonderful in the acrobatic way, appear to-night.

Wallack's Theater .- This is the last week here of Jessie Brown" and of Agnes Robertson, as they both go to Boston to play an engagement together. To-night, in addition to the Indian drama, Mr. Bourcicault's play, "The Blue Bell," is to be given, with a east comprehending Miss Robertson, Miss Gannon,

Mrs. Allen, Messrs. Davenport, Sloan and others. Niblo's Garden. To-night the Ravels offer one of their strongest bills. All three of the brothers will appear; Gabriel in the comic pantomime "The Soldier for Love," and Jerome and Antoine in "Bianco." Great things are promised on the tight rope. "Young America," will appear for the first time in many weeks, as also Madame Zanfretta, and her brother, Chi arini & c.

Broadway Theater .- To-night occurs the benefit of Mr. W. B. Donaldson, the negro clown: the performance will consist of scenes in the arena, and no inconiderable amount of fun.

Bevery .- Two young ladies, who are announced as The Star Sisters, Lucille and Helen," appear to night in a drama called "The Three Fast Men." Mary, Queen of Scots' concludes the performance. Purdy's National Theater .- Mr. Harry Seymour's version of 'Jessie Brown," continues to crowd the house. It is given to-night with "Darmon and

Barnum's American Museum .- The last bew sensation drams, being Mr. Watkins's adaptation of Mrs. Southworth's "Bride of an Evening," is announced for every afternoon and evening this week-a most conlusive proof of its popularity. Mrs. Southworth attended the Musenta for the purpose of witnessing the spresentation on Friday evening last. She, on that eccasion, made a speech expressing herself highly armified with the manner in which the story had been crazged into a play by Mr. Watkins, and with the perfernances of the various actors of the company.

Wood's Building, Christy & Wood's Minstrels, The Sleigh Ride Panorams is a novel feature, and one which is most decidedly successful. It is an accurate delineation of the various points of interest to be seen in the course of a ride from Wood's Building to 'Jones's." It is loudly applauded every night. The two Georges, Christy and Holland, continue to keep the

fun constantly going on.

Broant's Minstrels. - More fun and froite - semething pew every week. One of the sid things, however,

that the public sever tire of, will be given every night firs work. This is Dan Bryant's "Essence of Old Auguary." It is worth the price of admission, five

LECTURES ON THE HAST .- The first of a course of lectures on this subject was delivered under the anspices of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on Saturday evening, at Nibio's Saloon, by the Rev. Joseph Thompson, D.D. The spacious saloon was filled with a large audience. Dr. Thompson took for his subject, "The Relations of Syris to Modera A noticeable feature connected with the Commerce." ecture was the methods by which it was illustrated. The first was a large map of Arabia by which the ancient routes of commerce were pointed out; the second, a number of oil paintings, one of which represented the barant at Damascus; the third, a series of alasolving views, representing different scenes in Syria and the fourth. dissolving views, photographed on glass, which the projected routes of modern commerce were shown—the whole forming a fine illustration of the subject under consideration. The beture was instructive and interesting, and the audienes fre quently testified their approbation during its delivery.

CITY MORTALITY .- We learn from the weekly report of the City Inspector, that the number of deaths in this city during the past week was 476, an increase of 12, as compared with the mortality of the week previous. The following table exhibits the number of deaths during the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:

Men. Women. Boys. Oids. Week anding March 27,786, 85 18 165 136 Among the principal causes of death were the following: Consumption, 71; convulsions (intantile), 42; inflammation of the lungs, 31; inflammation of the brain, 6; scarlet fever, 27; marasmus (infantile), 23; dropsy in the head, 17; measles, 18; croup, 6; bronchitis, 8. There were also 7 deaths of disease of the kidneys, 8 of congestion of the brain, 8 of congestion of the lungs, 13 of hooping cough, 10 of inflammation of the bowels, 4 of palsy, 5 of rheumatism, 20 of smallpox, 7 of teething, 1 premature births, 33 still-born, and 15 from violent causes, including I suicide and 2 murdered.

The following is a classification of the diseases and the number of deaths in each class of disease during the week: Bones, joints, &c., S; brain and nerves, 89; generative organs, 10; heart and blood-vessels, 12; lungs, throat, &c., 154; old age, 1; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 70; still-born and premature births, 37; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 61; uncertain seat and general fevers, 25; urinary organs, 9; Total, 476.

The number of deaths, compared with the corre sponding weeks in 1856 and 1857, was as follows:

Week ending March 29, 1836. 421 Week ending March 29, 1857. 445 Week ending March 20, 1853. 454 Week ending March 20, 1853. 476

The nativity table gives 350 natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, 9 of England, 4 of Scotland, 3 of France, 2 of Prussia, 2 of British

THE UNION BANK CASE .- The Recorder on Saturday morning decided to hold Mott to bail in the matter of his alleged complicity in the Brotherton frauds.

America, and I each of Italy, Belgium and Africa.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON .- Within a short time past the police have been very active and energetic in breaking up disorderly houses, and in many cases they have been successful. In every portion of the city may be found, principally in basements, low rum-shops, which are places of constant resort for the vicious and depraved. During the daytime these saleors are generally empty, a few thieves dropping in now and then to concect their plans for the night. About 9 or 10 o'clock at night the places begin to fill up, and often before midnight there may be found asermbied together from fifty to two hundred of the vilest characters. Frequent potations of bad rum render many of the party quarrelsome, and it often happens that the police are called upon to suppress the coase quent disturbances. At one end of the saloon is the bar, while at the other end are seated two or three musicians who perform airs for every variety of dancing. The majority of those who make these dens a place of nightly resort are of tender years, and it is here they learn all sorts of villainy, and are taught by those of mature age the practices which are the ground-work n the calendar. Here may be found he hard-working mechanic s boy, who, having been led into the place by some designing person, is plied with maddering decoctions, and while under ffect, is induced to take part in burglaries and robberies. Should the scheme prove successful, he becomes elated, and giving up his honest work, enters upon a career of crime. The mechanic's encouraged to new efforts to please the "darlin pub-lic." daughter, persuaded by some secundrel to visit the place "just for a dance," is treated to drugged cordials, and soon becomes lost to all sense of hame and virtue. Whenever she can escape the oye of her parents she hastens away to pass hours and hours in debauchery. The proprietors of these houses are shrewd men, themselves bold in crime, and not a stone do they leave unturned to ensuare into their dens the wouth of the city.

The Mayor has commenced the work of breaking up these vile resorts. It has also been taken up by severa of our Criminal Magistrates, and it is to be hoped that the Judges of the higher Courts, before whom many of the proprietors or inmates of these dens may be brought, will lend a helping hand in the good cause.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night Capt. Carpenter of the Sixteenth Precinct, in company with Sergeant Caffry and forty men, made a descent upon the premises No. 302 West Seventeenth-street, kept by one James Hickey as a dance-house and cock-pit, and a constant resort for thieves, burglars, pickpockets, prostitutes and offenders of almost every grade and description. The house having been surrounded so that none of the inmates could escape, Capt. Carpenter, with the majority of his command, entered the nterior, which, at the time, was pretty well filled. The consternation of the inmates can be imagined. Numbers ran to the windows and doors in the hope of e-caping, but they had no sooner effected their exit than they were nabbed by that portion of the force on the outside. The alarm consequent upon the entry of the police having subsided, several of the most notorious characters in the place undertook to drive them out, and made an onslaught upon the force, using as weapons tumblers, bottles, decanters, and other danzerous missiles. Officer Barbalett received a severe cut over his left eye from a broken tumbler hurled by one of the ruffians. This riotous feeling was soon quelled, and the disorderlies brought to terms by free applications of locust clubs. Every one found on he premises was arrested and taken to the stationhouse, where the entire party was locked up in the

Shortly before the arrival of the police, some twenty or thirty disreputable females, who had been attending the dance, left for their respective homes, thereby es caping the fate which awaited the other participants in the night's debauch.

It is said that the descent by the police caused to be indefinitely postponed a dog fight and cock fight that were to have come off between 12 and 1 o'clock.

For some time past frequent complaints have been nade as to the disorderly character of this place, and Contain Carpenter has endeavored to procure the affidavits of respectable citizens who have been annoyed by the drunken brawls, that the same might be presented to the Grand Jury, but all seemed afraid to give their evidence in the matter, and the police finally took the burden upon their own shoulders.

The prisocers were yesterday morning conveyed be kere Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, followed by upward of two thousand people, many of whom were personal friends of those in our

The accused were all committed for examination During the day some bell dozen or more were bailed, but the majority of them spent the day in prison.
At a late hour on Friday night the detailed efficient

at the Secred District Police Court, headed by Justice Queckendush, and meneted by a pistors of men from the Tweeteth Precinct, male a descent upon the perter and dence-house at the north-west corner of Brossway and It ty erventh street, kept by a man named Bicery Harrington. The descent was made upon warrants assed by Justice Quackenbush, on complaints that the establishment was a "disorderly house." posce approached the house scortly after 11 o'clock, of is channe the occupants were in high gice, descing, surging and shouting in a very oprestions thanance. A portion of the men surrounded the house, and at a given ignal the remainder entered in a body, taking all hands by surprise. There was a general scattering, and those who fled to the street were captured by the outside fores. The young girls ran up stairs and secreted themselves in closets and under the beds, but were found and taken into custody. One of the girls jumped out of an upper window, and would no doubt have been seriously in-jured but for Justice Quackenbush, who caught her in his arms. The juveniles were much alarmed, and reed the air with their cries and supplications to the Magis-trate for release—the older heads took the thing as a matter of course and did not worry themselves about their situations. The prisoners were conveyed to the Twentieth Precinct Station-House; most of them were 16 or 18 years old. On Saturday morning the prisoners were conveyed before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the majority of them committed to prison for examination. Harrington, the proprietor, who is but 24 years of age, gave bonds in the sum of \$500 to answer. The accused were followed from the Station-House to the Court by a great rabble, but no attempts were made to rescut

the prisoners. On Friday night, at about 12 o'clock, the Seventh Precinct Police arrested Wm. Sullivan, Thomas & Ellen Brady and John Scully, charged with kee disorderly house in the basement of No. 269 Mor street. Justice Brennan committed the accused for

STABBING AFFRAY. - Yesterday morning, about 1 o'cleck, an altereation occurred between Herman Backer, the bar-tender of the Elysian Saloon, No. 33 Bowery, and a man named Joseph Rose, of No. 113 Third street, during which Rose received a serious that Rose entered the saloon for the purpose of taking a drink, when a wordy dispute arose between him and that Rose entered the saloon for the purpose of tal the bar-tender, and the latter becoming greatly earaged, resorted to the use of a knife, with wh stabbed his antagonist behind the left shoulder-blade, inflicting a wound three mehes in depth. A physician was called, and after administering the necessary dies to the injured man, sent him to his residence. Bacher was arrested and taken before Justice Break who committed him for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY -- On Saturday moreing Wm. Johnston, John Walker and Elias Dickson were arrested, charged with passing counterfeit bills the Glen's Falls Bank, New-York, and Mrs. Beamer, wife of an alleged notorious counterfeiter, was arrested at her residence, corner of Grand and Clinton streets charged with selling counterfeit money. A quantity of counterfeit \$20 bills on the Market Bank of Troy found upon her person. Several of her customers are ia limbo, charged with buying and selling the money, and are awaiting an examination. The same day the police arrested Mary O Brien and John Finn, in whose possession they found several \$20 counterfeit bills the Market Bank of Troy, and counterfeit fives on the Opendaga Bark. The bills are well executed and colculated to deceive. They were locked up for exami tion.

THE LATE POISONING CASE.—Coroner Hills on Seturday concluded his investigation in relation to the death of Michael Murrin, who was brought dead to this city from the State Prison at Sing Sing. The ovi-dence showed conclusively that deceased had been poisoned, but by what means could not be afternated He was a convict at the prison, and it is thought had taken the poison for the purpose of self-destruction. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from the effeets of exalic acid, but how administered we can "not tell." Deceased was an Irish lad, 17 years of

THE LATE FATAL BLASTING CASUALTY .- Mary Ass Ann Hughes, the child injured at the residence of her parents, corner of Fifty-third street and Sixth avecas, by a rock from a blast, died on Saturday night. Core per Gamble will hold an inquest upon the body this morning. It was reported that Green, the contractor, had not used proper precautions to prevent accidents while preparing his blasts, and he was arrested and held to await the result of the inquisition by the Omoper.

SUICIDE OF AN INEBRIATE -Henry C. Hoick, .

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL .- Weekly Report to | 1858: Surgion | Surgion IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, Just received from BRADY'S WASHINGTON GALLERY: President BUCHANAN, Vice-President Buncunwarder, Secretaries

TOUCKY, COOK, BLACK and THOMPSON; Beneters HUNTER, SLIDELL, TOOMS, WILLOW, SEWARD, MA HALE and BELL;

GOV. WALKER: The Hou. Meurs. One, CLAY and Branuss; Lord NAPINE, Baren STOROKL, Str WM. Goas Overer, and

Count DE BARTIGRE; Major BEN McCulloudi, Col. JACK HAVES, and a large number of national celebrities

The above are on exhibition at Baaby's Gall. Raise, No. 300 Broadway, and the attention of the public is respectfully invited. [Advortisement.]

An IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH of as been added to the collection at Nos. 205 and 360

SPIRIT OF IMPASSIONED BEAUTY! THE SERBA THE OF INFANIONED DEACTY: THE SANDA-rice Sine of Live Depicturant—Thrilling testimony in requel to circumstantial evidence! The most astonding developments All displayed in a cyle of science, elegance and learness excha-sance of perfection in the new Deman of "The Bairs of as Evennos" at Baraun's Messure, which has won a success and a popularity beyond all historical example. This magnificent piece is to be repeated Title Averagoos as well as This Eventure, On and be fascinated.

PURDA'S NATIONAL THEATER.-To-night the vat "Lessie Brown," and the no less attractive sterling play of Demon and Pythias," with a good cast. A visit here will be of out to task."

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KREPERS.

I undecreased the several persons are travelling the
and country, suprecenting themserves as Agents for
CREIDAN ADDIATIC SCHEAPTS, and selling the sam

these imposters. The printed SCHEAPPE is only outd in quart and plan between the properties of the bestie and early out in the poster and early out in the poster and early of it remains of it remains of its remains of its remains of its remains of its remains of the properties to be order payments, on the ground of freed, so the grounds the collected by here.

Uncourage Westpragues.